

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Colleen Bawn.—How to
PAY THE RENT.WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—PAUL PRY—MY NEIGH-
BOR'S WIFE—LUCAS TOR'S LARSEN.WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 944 Broadway.—THE STREETS
TO CONQUER.LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE MAR-
TINI; OR, THE FREE OF DAY.NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—UNCLE TOM'S
CABIN—MY FELLOW CREW.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—STICKNEY'S NATIONAL
CIRCUS.NEW YORK ATHLETIC, Broadway.—UNCLE TOM'S
CABIN.BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—COM-
ING—LAWRENCE HOPKINS, WALKER, &c.—ALL NIGHT—
SARAH AND KATHARINE, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall, 472 Broad-
way.—(HAW ROAST DUFF).HOOVER'S MINSTRELS, Sullivan's Hall, No. 65
Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.MELODRON CONCERT HALL, 339 Broadway.—SONGS,
DANCES, BURLINGUES, &c.—CONTRACT LIFE ON BLACKWELL'S
ISLAND.CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 535 Broadway.—SONGS,
DANCES, BURLINGUES, &c.—O'FELINGAN AT THE FAIR.GALETTES CONCERT ROOM, 615 Broadway.—DRAWING
ROOM ENTERTAINMENT, BALLET, Pantomime, Farces, &c.AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 44 Broadway.—SONGS, BAL-
LETS, Pantomime, &c.—ROBERT MACAIRE.CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.—
BURLINGUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—TWO CLOWNS.PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 615 Broadway.—BURLINGUES,
SONGS, DANCES, &c.

New York, Thursday, March 6, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The success of the right wing of our army on the Upper Potomac is complete. A despatch from Charlestown—General Banks' headquarters—last night informs us that Lee's army and Lovettville are now added to the points held by the Union troops. Not less than \$20,000 worth of provisions and forage has been captured from the rebels since our army crossed the Potomac. Another brilliant event on Tuesday night added fresh color to the movement of this portion of the grand army. A squadron of the First Michigan cavalry advanced as far as Berryville, on the Winchester turnpike, and there lying in ambush surprised a party of the rebel cavalry, routing them, killing three, and capturing nine horses as trophies, without the loss of a man. One of the horses was recognized as the celebrated black steed rode by Colonel Ashley. General Shields passed through Charlestown on Tuesday, on his way to take command of the late General Lander's brigade.

Advices from the Lower Potomac yesterday state positively that the rebels are concentrating in large force opposite General Hooker's division. It is believed in Washington that their forces on the Potomac have been greatly increased since the late victories of our armies in Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, as though the rebel leaders were now convinced that their last grand stand must be made on the Potomac, where their most powerful strongholds and the pick and choice of their army are located.

The Union sentiment in Richmond appears to be growing too strong for the comfort of the rebel chiefs. It will be remembered that Jeff. Davis proclaimed martial law in Norfolk and Portsmouth a few days ago, and on Saturday last a proclamation put Richmond also under military rule. John Minor Botts and twenty other leading citizens have been arrested and imprisoned on charges of being connected with a Union conspiracy. The streets of Richmond are placarded with calls upon the Union men to watch and wait, that the day is dawning, and proclaiming "The Union forever." The Richmond Dispatch advocates the execution of the conspirators. A great panic prevails in the city, consequent upon the late defeats of the rebel armies.

Our news from Tennessee is highly cheerful. Nashville remains perfectly tranquil under the gentle rule of General Buell, whose headquarters are at Edgeland, across the river. The people are agreeably surprised at the moderation of our troops. The Mayor had formally surrendered the city to General Buell, and issued a proclamation to the citizens requesting that business be resumed, assuring them of the protection of Gen. Buell, announcing that the elections will take place on the regular day, and inviting the country people to bring in their produce as usual. An agent of the Post Office Department had arrived from Washington, and will open the Nashville Post Office to-day. He has had forty applications for clerkships already.

Colonel Corcoran and Colonel Wilcox and a number of other Union prisoners just released arrived at Richmond on Friday last from Columbia, S. C., en route for Fortress Monroe. During their passage through Petersburg, Va., quite a sensation was created in the city from the fact that Colonel Corcoran met some old friends there, by whom he was cordially received, and in whose company he walked through the streets, and visited some houses and stores. The good people of Petersburg became alarmed, and the gentleman who chaperoned the New York Colonel, and who, it appeared, gave him a letter to some friend here, was arrested and brought before the Mayor; but he accounted for himself satisfactorily, as did Colonel Corcoran, who was also sent for, and produced the harmless letter of which he was the bearer. The Petersburg Virginian gives a full account of this episode in the transit of the Union officers in an article which we publish to-day.

The Memphis Appeal has a despatch from Clarksville, Arkansas, dated February 25, a point considerably farther down than Fayetteville, announcing the approach of our troops, 50,000 strong, toward that place, and anticipating a desperate campaign in that section of country. Arkansas is thus being rapidly added to the redeemed States; and we fancy that as General Curtis advances he will find the resistance offered by Price and McCulloch growing less and less.

We have further details of the evacuation of Columbus. The rebel garrison there amounted to 19,000 men, who fled on transports and on the railroad. They destroyed the track and bridges for six miles in their flight. Their destination is not positively known.

By the arrival of the transport Ericsson, from Port Royal yesterday, we have received some important

news from Savannah. The citizens there are in such a state of terror at the near approach of our troops, that they are sending their property and their slaves into the interior. Hundreds of people have already fled, and hundreds more are about to follow. It was said that the rebels had concentrated a force of about sixty thousand men under Generals Jackson, Walker and Lawton, between Savannah and Skidaway, where they were hourly expecting to be attacked. Obstructions had been placed in the river opposite Fort Jackson, to intercept our gunboats, while several heavy guns are planted on both sides of the river. The rebel navy at Savannah amounts to three small gunboats, mounting two guns each. Governor Brown has issued a call for 13,000 more troops, which, if not responded to, will be followed by an order for drafting from the population. These interesting facts we learn from a refugee from Savannah, a passenger on board the Ericsson. The Savannah News of the 28th ult. says that our gunboats have been very active for the previous forty-eight hours, and adds that "last evening all had departed from the Carolina side except three in Mud river, which have not changed their positions for weeks past. Probably we shall hear of the former in the course of a day or two. In the meantime it would be well to keep a sharp lookout at all points on our coast."

Our special correspondence from Key West, of the date of February 23, will be found to-day full of interest, detailing, as it does, all the operations on the Gulf coast for some time past. General Brannan, Commander of the military district of Florida, had arrived. Several rebel vessels, laden with valuable cargoes of cotton, had been captured by our gunboats.

By the Canada, at Halifax, we learn that the O'Donoghue, M. P., brought forward his motion relative to the violation of the blockade and the neutrality proclamation of the Queen, by British vessels running from the rebel ports to Nassau, N. P., and other West Indian harbors, on the 20th ultimo. He moved for a return of the names of these vessels, their commanders and owners. Mr. Layard, for the government, said he would not then discuss the blockade, as notice had been given referring to a "solution" of it. He declined to accede to the motion, and refused the information asked for for two reasons:—The government had not obtained it, and it was not the office of Ministers to produce lists of violators of the law.

Sir Robert Peel, Chief Secretary of Ireland, took occasion to illustrate the contented condition and loyal feeling of Ireland to the crown, by stating that during the late agitation towards a war with the United States Ireland was filled with American emissaries trying to raise up a spirit of disloyalty, and "minkin traitors" tried to incite the "Cabbage Garden heroes of '48," but failed signally.

Mr. Slidell had interviews with almost all the Cabinet Ministers of France; but has not been received by the Emperor.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated in London in a becoming manner. The Bishop of Ohio presided. Mr. Adams, United States Minister, made a speech, in which he said the United States are "throwing off the burden of a malignant power," and would "gather up, as of yore, the moral fruits of self-devotion."

Forty-five Spanish war vessels are to sail for the Pacific in April. They are to rendezvous first at Montevideo, and then start for other parts of the American coast.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, petitions in favor of a general bankrupt law, and asking for the transmission of the California mails via Panama, were presented and referred. A bill to provide for carrying the mails to foreign ports was referred. The Naval Committee reported a bill regulating the pay of the Navy Department. A bill granting pay, pensions and bounty to the Kentucky Home Guard was introduced by Mr. Davis. The joint resolution transferring the superintendence of the work on the Capitol extension from the War to the Interior Department, was taken up and discussed. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, then made a speech in favor of the Confiscation bill, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-day. A joint resolution authorizing equitable settlements with contractors who have failed to construct machinery by the day stipulated in their contracts, was referred to the Naval Committee. The bill for the codification and revision of the laws of the District of Columbia, was passed. The bill defining the pay and emoluments of certain army officers, was taken up, and several unimportant amendments adopted. The pay of all chaplains was fixed at \$1,300 per annum, and the bill then laid aside until to-day. The report of the Conference Committee on the subject of the payment of the war claims of the Department of the West was agreed to. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives a bill increasing the number of cadets at the West Point Academy was introduced. A bill appropriating \$60,333 to carry out the treaty for the abolition of the Slave Trade was passed. The joint resolution providing for the removal of the army bakeries from the Capitol was laid on the table. A bill to discontinue pensions to the children of officers and soldiers of the Revolution was passed. A joint resolution authorizing the sale of all unsuitable army supplies was adopted. The Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill to define the pay and emoluments of army officers, and also a bill to compensate loyal citizens for property destroyed, and to prevent the same being used by the enemy. A bill providing for the appointment of hospital chaplains was passed. Several amendments to the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill were then adopted, and the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Canada, from Liverpool the 22d and Queens' town the 23d ult., reached Halifax yesterday, on her passage to Boston. Her news is two days later than that by the Norwegian.

Consols closed in London on the 22d ult. at 93½ a 93½ for money. The Liverpool cotton market remained firm and unchanged. Breadstuffs ruled very dull.

Prince Napoleon made an important speech in the French Senate on the liberty of the press and in defence of the government. He said the empire signified to him the glory of France abroad, the destruction of the treaties of 1815 and the

unity of Italy. The empire has but "one justification, and that is when it becomes an application of the principles of the revolution."

The Papi government was removing a portion of the sacred archives from Rome.

The Gazette de Cologne observes:—At his last audience with his Holiness the following significant words struck upon the Marquis de Lavalette's startled ear:—"We are thinking of repairing to Vienna, when we can no longer remain here with our full dignity." The Marquis is reported to have exclaimed in alarm, "Surely, Holy Father, you would not occasion a universal war," to which no answer was returned.

At Rome an attempt has been made upon the life of the Marquis de Lavalette. The assassins, who all belong to the legitimist party—one being a Belgian, the second a Bavarian, and the third a Neapolitan—have all been arrested and will be tried by French military tribunal. The Marquis was not injured.

The Journal de Iberia of Spain gives the following:—"We are informed that the Sumter has run down a ship which, although bearing American colors, contained a cargo of coal for Spain. The commander of the Squadron of Instruction at Algiers has consequently sent an agent to require explanations of the commander of the Sumter."

It is stated that the government has opened negotiations with the great Powers for the purpose of having Spain acknowledged as a Power of the first class.

The insurrection in Greece was still progressing. The British infantry regiments serving at home are to be reduced. Those doing duty in Canada are to be kept at their full strength.

By the Columbia, at this port, from Havana, yesterday, we have important news from Mexico, dated at Vera Cruz on the 20th of February. The Spanish General Prim and the Mexican General Doblado had held a conference at Soledad on the part of the European Powers and the government of the republic. The result was that the allied troops are to be permitted to pass the Chiquihuitl—the key of the valley of Mexico—and to garrison the cities of Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan. When they are in these positions the conferences are to be resumed, Spain and France promising to resume their status in quo at Vera Cruz, provided they are not satisfactory. The Allies were in much distress at Vera Cruz just before. An opinion prevailed in some minds that General Doblado had betrayed Juarez, but others, again, thought the Allies would be in dangerous places should hostilities be resumed. General Prim had announced that the Austrian Archduke Maximilian would be placed on the throne of Mexico. From Havana we learn that some of the Spanish legislators dreaded the movement of France and England in Mexico as dangerous to Cuba.

Southern rebel accounts from the Rio Grande, say that England is to hold Matamoros and France Tampico.

Our Havana correspondent, writing on the 1st of March, states that the United States steamer Harriet Lane arrived there that afternoon with a prize. Messrs. Preston and Baker, rebel agents to Europe before Mason and Slidell were commissioned, reached Havana from St. Thomas on their way home. The latest news from Cuba, with a trade report from Havana, are given elsewhere.

In the Senate of our State Legislature yesterday, the bills to provide for the distribution of soldiers' allotments, and appropriating the proceeds of State tax to the support of schools, were passed. A number of bills were introduced, but only a few of particular interest to our readers. Among them were bills to provide for the formation of cab companies in this city and Brooklyn, and to amend the act creating the Board of Appeals of the New York Fire Department. The latter of these, by unanimous consent, was immediately read a third time and passed. Notice was given of a bill for a railroad in Grand street, in this city. In Committee of the Whole, the bill appropriating \$10,000 annually from the Common School Fund to the People's College was taken up and discussed, but the Senate adjourned without making any disposition of it. In the Assembly the discussion of the Public Defence bill occupied a great portion of the session. Speeches were delivered by several members, and it was finally made the special order for Wednesday, the 19th inst. Petitions were presented, among a number of others, in favor of the Metropolitan Health bill. A petition and bill to compel vaccination were presented and ordered to be printed. Bills were introduced for the incorporation of the Blind Mechanics' Association, and to extend the rules and regulations of the Supreme Court over the Marine and District Courts of this city. The State Engineer sent in his annual report of the companies navigating the canals and rivers of the State.

Reports come to us that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be in operation again along the whole line, from Baltimore to Wheeling and from Gratton to Parkersburg, in less than three weeks. This will be cheering news for the people of the West, a portion of whom have suffered considerably for the want of transportation. Not a train has passed over the entire length of the road since the 14th of April, 1861.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, William E. Curtis, Esq., President, in the chair. The school officers of the First ward sent in a communication complaining of the existence of several houses of ill fame in the immediate vicinity of Ward school No. 29, situated in Greenwich street. The scandalous and disreputable scenes there enacted will, it is feared, have a tendency to corrupt and demoralize the minds of the pupils attending said school. The communication was ordered to be sent to the Police Commissioners. By unanimous consent of the Board, a preamble and resolution, referring in a suitable manner to the late Dr. A. V. Williams, formerly School Commissioner from the Twelfth ward, was ordered to be placed on the record. A copy was also ordered to be sent, under the seal of the Board, to the family of the deceased. After transacting a large amount of routine business, the Board then adjourned.

The market for beef cattle was rather heavy yesterday, and prices were a shade lower, ranging from 6c. a 9c. a 9c., and a few choice brought 10c. Milch cows and veal calves were unchanged. Sheep and lambs were active and rather higher—ranging from \$3 50 a \$5 a \$6 50, and choice extras \$7 a \$10. Swine were active at 4½c. a 4½c. for corn fed, and 4½c. a 4½c. for still fed. The receipts comprised 3,065 hogs, 135 cows, 335 veals, 6,996 sheep and lambs and 17,392 swine.

The cotton market continued to rule quite firm yesterday, with a good demand, in part from spinners and in part on speculation. The sales totaled up about 1,000 bales, closing on the basis of 26c. for middling uplands, while good middling was firmly bid at 26c. The government public sale of 104 bales of Sea Island cotton, from Port Royal, came off yesterday, particulars which will be found in another column; the prices obtained were from 12c. to 15c. per pound below the highest prices of former sales of the same grade. Among the names of the producers on the sales sold were those of Seabrook, Layton, Pope, Graham, Lawton and Van. The chief purchasers at the sale were the Messrs. Taber, Mr. Adams, Messrs. Truett and Green, and Mr. Reynolds. The chief purchasers were made for shipment to Europe. Under the Canada's news from Europe flour was heavy, and 5c. per bbl. lower for common to medium grades, while prime extra brands were unchanged. Wheat was dull and heavy, and sales limited. Corn was rather firm and in good request, with sales of mixed at 60½c. a 62½c. in store and delivered. Potatoes were steady, with sales of new ones at \$14 25 a \$14 37½, and at \$14 50 a 50c. in June, and prime at \$10 87½ a \$11. Sugars were firm, with sales of about 1,000 boxes, 100 boxes and 500 bags of St. Louis. Coffee was firm but quiet. Freight rates were unchanged, while engagements were moderate.

The New Military Governor of Tennessee—The Union Policy of the Administration.

The appointment by the President of Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as a Brigadier General, and his transfer from the Senate to the position of Provisional Military Governor of said State, is a proceeding which will be heartily approved by every honest believer in and advocate of "the integrity of the Union."

Governor Johnson, in maintaining his loyalty to the Union, and his place in our national Congress as a Senator from Tennessee, in defiance of the secession ordinance of his traitorous Governor and Legislature, has been the chosen victim of the most malignant secession persecutions. Narrowly escaping with his life from his home in East Tennessee, over the mountains into Kentucky, and by that way to Washington, he has been since last summer an exile from his State. In the meantime his family, and the families of his married sons and daughters, have been eaten out of house and home by secession marauders, and scattered he knows not where; his property has been sequestered, and a price has been set upon his head by the rebel ruffians in the service of the traitor Governor Harris and his confederates. It is eminently proper, therefore, that this faithful Union man, Johnson, should be returned, with an overwhelming Union army at his back, as the Governor of Tennessee, and with the discretionary powers of a military commander over all the rebel conspirators and ruffians of the State. With his return they will know that they have a superintendent over them who is not to be trifled with; and, better still, the downtrodden Union men of Tennessee will hail their new Governor with an enthusiasm which, perhaps, no other man could command.

Best of all, we have the most satisfactory evidence in this appointment that "Honest Abe Lincoln," repudiating all the disorganizing schemes of our mischievous abolitionists, intends, in the recovery of our rebellious States, to adhere to his own well considered, simple, safe and practical policy of the restoration of the Union in its integrity. Andrew Johnson is a conservative man on the slavery question. He will not meddle with the constitutional landmarks of the institution in Tennessee; but he will proceed to reinstate the Commonwealth as it was under the Union down to the unlucky day when it was dragged into the morass of secession. Thus we may expect, in a very short time, to find Tennessee, like Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, safe and sound back again in the Union, without other injury than the ordinary casualties of war to her peculiar domestic institution of slavery.

We think it very probable that one of the immediate consequences of this war will be an emancipation pressure upon the border slave States which will rapidly operate to the abolition of slavery therein; and by the action of these States themselves, in view of the changed condition of things around them, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, with the restoration of the Union, will, we think, find it to their advantage to slough off this institution of slavery as quickly as possible consistent with the public tranquillity. We think, too, that such will be the course of said States, with the issue in their hands; and the question should be left to them, and to every other slave State of the present day, as it was left originally to the slave States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and others. This is the policy of "Honest Abe Lincoln;" and as it has been consistently pursued in the reclamation of Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee from the grips of this rebellion, we may venture the opinion that it will still be adhered to, all the emancipation schemes of Sumner, Trumbull, Lovejoy, Cheever, Beecher and Greeley to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is this policy which has broken down the strongholds of the rebellion in the West, and which, if not disturbed, will speedily break up the whole concern. We expect shortly to find it fully developed in the complete restoration of Tennessee to the laws and benefits of the Union. In this connection we would suggest, however, that no State convention is necessary. Tennessee is not in the condition of a province wrested from a foreign enemy. She has not, in fact, been out of the Union. Her functions as a State adhering to the Union have simply been suspended by a lawless armed mob. We have beaten off this mob, and its spurious State officers and agents, and all that remains to be done is to fill the vacancies which we find in the personnel of the legitimate State government, and in the representation of the State in the two houses of Congress. We dare say, however, that under the instructions of the President, and with a powerful army to support him, Governor Johnson will fulfil the public expectations in the restoration of the law and order of the Union in Tennessee.

A REGION OF TERROR IN RICHMOND.—DESPERATION OF THE REBELS.—The rebellion is in the last terrible agonies of a violent dissolution. Richmond is getting too hot to hold it. Read the exciting information which we publish this morning from the Richmond papers. The Union men of that city are beginning to put the handwriting on the wall. "Attention, Union Men!" "Watch and Wait!" "The Union Forever!" "The Hour of Deliverance Approaches!" are among the mysterious and significant inscriptions which Davis and his despotic cabal of usurpers find written under their very noses. And there is a great panic in Richmond. No wonder. Cut off at Nashville, invested at Savannah, threatened by Burnside and by Wool, and "held as in a vice by McClellan," the rebels are truly in a desperate situation at every point, and especially at Richmond. And they have arrested John Minor Botts and twenty other Union men on the charge of treason. We are gratified to hear that Botts not only still lives, but is still a living terror to real traitors. And martial law has been proclaimed within and for ten miles around Richmond. Another good sign for it shows that the people of that city and for ten miles around it are so dangerously sick of Jeff. Davis that nothing but the civil law of the bayonet will keep them quiet.

What a charming little city to live in has Richmond become under the beneficent despotism of Davis! What a beautiful illustration it is of the delights of that happy valley of Ras-el-as, as promised by Yancey, with the millennium of his Southern confederacy! All distillations of spirituous liquors, and all sales of the same under the ban of martial law! Can anything be imagined more disgusting to the rollicking champions of Southern independence, such as the rube and highly perfumed Governor Letcher, for example? No liquor to be sold in Richmond! A Maine law there by martial

law! Does Davis know what he is doing? Does he not know that in stopping the grog of his subjects and victims he is in a very fair way to raise the devil in a whirlwind? The Sopsa conspired and brought about that horrible mutiny in India because they were required to take cartridges between their teeth which had been greased with sacrilegious hog's lard, an intolerable insult to Brahma! Take away from the true sons of secession chivalry their whiskey, and you attack their religion. Truly, Jeff. Davis is on his last legs, and his days are numbered. A Southern confederacy and no whiskey! That fixes him.

The Proposed Tax Upon Newspapers.
We have already intimated our entire concurrence in the details of the Tax bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Stevens, of the House of Representatives, and especially we heartily approve of those portions of the bill which place several heavy taxes upon newspapers.

The mode in which newspapers are taxed is very novel and effective. In the first place there is a tax of three mills per pound, or about fifteen cents per ream, upon the white paper. Then there is a tax of five per cent upon the annual receipts from advertisements. Thirdly, there is a stamp duty upon telegraphic messages; and, fourthly, comes a tax of three per cent upon the aggregate income of the newspaper establishment. Altogether these taxes constitute a pretty heavy burden upon a newspaper. The Herald, for example, will pay from thirty-five to forty thousand dollars a year, in the form of taxes, for the support of the government. This is no small sum for one newspaper to contribute; but we shall pay it cheerfully, and hope that the bill may soon become a law, and the government be able to realize this large sum.

The Tribune states that its annual taxes will amount to about twenty-five thousand dollars, and the Times and World will have to pay proportionate sums. As the Tribune confesses that it is now losing money every day of its publication, it will of course be unable to contribute its twenty-five thousand dollars, and the Times and World are both in the same peculiarly perplexing pecuniary predicament. For the benefit of this impoverished and ruined trio, therefore, we revive our former suggestion, which they would have done well to regard some time ago, and kindly advise them to make a copartnership of the three establishments, and issue only one paper. They must either combine or collapse, and we are anxious that they shall combine. Together their aggregate circulation would become almost respectable, their advertising would occupy several columns, their expenses for editors and reporters, printers and pressmen, would be diminished, and they would make a most harmonious trio, and work together, as usual, for the abolition of everything generally, under the pleasing and appropriate title of the greatest newspaper on earth—"the World, the Flesh and the Devil."

As for the evening papers, the Post and Commercial are least able to endure any pecuniary strain, and will have to coalesce, upon the Christian principle of bearing one another's burdens. The Journal of Commerce will die, no doubt, having killed many of its readers lately with ennui. It has been diseased a long time, and its disease will be very natural, not unexpected, and very little regretted. The Express will probably be able to pay its little tax of about ten thousand dollars from the receipts of its ninety-nine editions, and the well known patriotism, liberality and public spirit of its proprietors leave no doubt that its contribution will be cheerfully paid, and even doubled if the government requires the sacrifice. The Sunday papers, however, must either unite or become extinct. On the part of the public we sincerely desire that the Sunday press may decide upon the latter alternative; but, if all the Sunday papers bundle together we suggest that the result be called the Sunday Seer, and wish it all the success it deserves and can obtain as a new rival to Earmum's "Happy Family."

By all means, then, let the Tax bill pass immediately. The government needs the money it will realize from the taxes, and the public is anxious for the newspaper reforms the taxes will inaugurate.

THE TAX ON REAL ESTATE.—There seems to be an impression that the government has imposed no direct tax on the real estate of the country. By the law entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," passed on the 5th of August, 1861, it is provided that a direct tax of twenty millions of dollars be and is hereby annually laid upon the United States, and the same shall be and is hereby apportioned in the manner following:—

Maine.....	\$420,826	Indiana.....	\$904,874
New Hampshire.....	218,406	Illinois.....	1,146,551
Vermont.....	211,068	Missouri.....	761,127
Massachusetts.....	891,581	Arkansas.....	71,743
Rhode Island.....	119,983	Alabama.....	291,856
Connecticut.....	308,214	Michigan.....	501,763
New York.....	2,693,918	Florida.....	77,522
New Jersey.....	430,134	Texas.....	355,106
Pennsylvania.....	1,546,719	Iowa.....	422,098
Delaware.....	71,983	Wisconsin.....	519,988
Maryland.....	436,823	California.....	254,538
Virginia.....	537,550	Minnesota.....	108,524
North Carolina.....	376,194	Oregon.....	35,140
South Carolina.....	295,570	New Mexico.....	62,916
Georgia.....	584,367	Utah.....	29,982
Alabama.....	523,313	Washington.....	7,755
Mississippi.....	413,084	Nebraska.....	19,312
Louisiana.....	385,886	Nevada.....	4,592
Ohio.....	1,267,969	Colorado.....	22,995
Kentucky.....	713,695	Dacotah.....	5,241
Tennessee.....	669,498	Dist. of Col.....	49,437

The law further declares that this tax "shall be assessed and laid on the value of all lands and lots of ground, with their improvements and dwelling houses, at the rate each of them is worth in money on the first day of April, 1862." There is a provision, however, in the law which allows the States and Territories to assume the payment of the amount apportioned to them respectively, in which case a deduction of fifteen per cent is allowed. The sum annually required from the State of New York under this law is \$2,693,918; but if our Legislature assumes the payment, and puts the amount in the tax list of the State to be collected in the ordinary way, a saving will be effected of \$390,587.

BLOWING HOT AND BLOWING COLD.—A few days ago the abolition journals were elevating Secretary Stanton upon the very highest pedestal, and now they are doing their very utmost to put him down and prove him a blunderer. We need hardly say that the abolition journals are as wrong about the Secretary now as they were wrong before. They praised him for organizing victory when they should have praised General McClellan. Now they blame him for his order in regard to the press, when in fact his order is very judicious, and he is doing the best he can with a delicate and difficult business. So the abolitionists go by contraries always, and the Secretary is only right when they assert that he is wrong.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Conference Between Generals Prim and Doblado at Soledad.

The Allies to Occupy the Key of the Valley of Mexico.

General Prim Announces a Monarchy.

The English to Hold Matamoros and the French Tampico.

Our Vera Cruz and Havana Correspondence.

By the steamship Columbia we have received the following very important correspondence from Vera Cruz and Havana.

Our Vera Cruz Correspondence.

Vera Cruz, Feb. 20, 1862.

The Mexican Consul Debarred to the Allies. Negotiations with General Doblado.—European Troops Permitted to Pass the Chiquihuitl.—Importance to Them of Their New Position.—The Foreign Army Saved by Treachery.—General Prim Announces a King for the Republic.—Spain to Interfere with the Monroe Doctrine.—Arrival of a United States Frigate, &c.

A Spanish steamer leaves in the morning for Havana, and I have just time to pen a few lines to note a most unexpected and important turn in affairs here, and resulting in a decided though bloodless victory to the Allies.

The negotiations which were commenced a month since at the city of Mexico, having failed of accomplishing the desired end of the Allies, were discontinued, and matters have remained quiet, but in a very decided and unmistakable manner on the part of the Allies, until yesterday, when General Doblado arrived from the city of Mexico at Soledad, a town about seventy miles distant from here, and which is at present the headquarters of the Mexican forces. At this place he was met by the representatives of the allied Powers, and negotiations were reopened. A definite agreement has not been arrived at; but enough is made known by the Spanish extra, which was issued this evening (and a copy of which I send you) to convince any reader of the probability of a successful result of the country that Mexico is again the victim of a base treachery.

Gen. Doblado, who was empowered to act on the part of the Mexican Government, has agreed to allow the forces of the Allies to pass unmolested the stronghold of Mexico—namely, the Chiquihuitl—and occupy the cities of Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan, and to allow the Allies to occupy the strategic fortified points to the interior—until negotiations now pending and a future conference, to be held, shall have been concluded, upon conditions which should result in the above named concessions be unfavorable to the Allies they promise to withdraw their troops to their present position in the city of Mexico, and to allow the Allies to occupy the strategic fortified points to the interior—until negotiations now pending and a future conference, to be held, shall have been concluded, upon conditions which should result in the above named concessions be unfavorable to the Allies they promise to withdraw their troops to their present position in the city of Mexico, and to allow the Allies to occupy the strategic fortified points to the interior—until negotiations now pending and a future conference, to be held, shall have been concluded, upon conditions which should result in the above named concessions be unfavorable to the Allies they promise to withdraw their troops to their present position in the city of Mexico, and to allow the Allies to occupy the strategic fortified points to the interior—until negotiations now pending and a future conference, to be held, shall have been concluded, upon conditions which should result in the above named concessions be unfavorable to the Allies they promise to withdraw their troops to their present position in the city of Mexico, and